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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/509,738	05/18/2005	Ryoichi Kiyama	081356-0223	3134

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EXAMINER

AEDER, SEAN E

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1642

DATE MAILED: 08/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/509,738

Applicant(s)

KIYAMA ET AL.

Examiner

Sean E. Aeder, Ph.D.

Art Unit

1642

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 2-4 and 6-23 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 5 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☒ Other: sequence comparison.

Detailed Action

The Election filed 7/10/06 in response to the Office Action of 5/10/06 is acknowledged and has been entered. Applicant elected group I with traverse.

The traversal is on the ground(s) that Applicant asserts Nagase et al (DNA Research, 1996, 3:43-53) does not anticipate the special technical feature "a KIAA0172 gene". Applicant argues that Nagase et al discloses a cDNA clone, KIAA0172, which encodes a polypeptide of 1307 amino acids. However, Applicant argues that the sequence taught by Nagase et al contains an error in the first codon and that the correct polypeptide sequence is Applicant's SEQ ID NO:1, which has 1194 amino acids. This is not found persuasive. The claims share the special technical feature of "a KIAA0172 gene". Nagase et al clearly teaches a gene called "KIAA0172" (see Table 3 of Nagase et al, in particular). Further, KIAA0172 genes with mutations, substitutions, and deletions, are clearly encompassed by the disclosed definition of "a KIAA0172 gene" (see pages 8-9 of the specification, in particular). For these reasons, Nagase et al *does* anticipate the special technical feature of "a KIAA0172 gene" and the restriction requirement is deemed to be proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 1-23 are pending.

Claim 2-4 and 6-23 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner under 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claims 1 and 5 are currently under consideration.

Specification

The specification is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code (page 20). Applicant is required to delete all embedded hyperlinks and/or other form of browser-executable codes. See MPEP § 608.01.

Claim Objections

Claim 5 is objected to for being dependent upon an unelected claim. Proper correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1-2 are rejected as vague and indefinite for reciting the term "KIAA0172 gene" as the sole means of identifying the claimed polypeptide. The use of laboratory designations only to identify a particular molecule renders the claims indefinite because different laboratories may use the same laboratory designations to define completely

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distinct molecules. Amending the claims to specifically and uniquely identify the KIAA0172 gene by SEQ ID NO can obviate the rejection.

Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. In the instant case, the claims are inclusive of a genus of polypeptides encoded by KIAA0172 gene and partial sequences and variants thereof. However, the written description in this case only sets forth the polypeptide set forth in SEQ ID NO:1. The specification does not disclose any other polypeptides encoded by KIAA0172 gene and partial sequences and variants thereof as broadly encompassed in the claims.

A description of a genus may be achieved by means of a recitation of a representative number of species falling within the scope of the genus or by describing structural features common to that genus that "constitute a substantial portion of the genus." See University of California v. Eli Lilly and Co., 119 F.3d 1559, 1568, 43 USPQ2d 1398, 1406 (Fed. Cir. 1997): "A description of a genus of cDNAs may be achieved by means of a recitation of a representative number of cDNA, defined by nucleotide sequence, falling within the scope of the genus or of a recitation of structural features common to the members of the genus, which features constitute a substantial portion of the genus."

The court has since clarified that this standard applies to compounds other than cDNAs. See University of Rochester v. G.D. Searle & Co., Inc., F.3d, 2004 WL 260813, at *9 (Fed.Cir.Feb. 13, 2004). The instant specification fails to provide sufficient descriptive information, such as definitive structural or functional features that are common to the genus. That is, the specification provides neither a representative number of polypeptides that encompass the genus nor does it provide a description of structural features that are common to the genus. Further, the genus is infinitely broad, as it encompasses every protein imaginable. Since the disclosure fails to describe common attributes or characteristics that identify members of the genus, and because the genus is highly variant, the disclosure of SEQ ID NO:1 is insufficient to describe the genus. Thus, one of skill in the art would reasonably conclude that the disclosure fails to provide a representative number of species to describe and enable the genus as broadly claimed.

Vas-Cath Inc. v. Mahurkar, 19USPQ2d 1111, clearly states “applicant must convey with reasonable clarity to those skilled in the art that, as of the filing date sought, he or she was in possession of *the invention*. The invention is, for purposes of the ‘written description’ inquiry, *whatever is now claimed*.” (See page 1117.) The specification does not “clearly allow persons of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that [he or she] invented what is claimed.” (See *Vas-Cath* at page 1116). As discussed above, the skilled artisan cannot envision the detailed chemical structure of the encompassed genus, and therefore conception is not achieved until reduction to practice has occurred, regardless of the complexity or simplicity of the method of

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isolation. Adequate written description requires more than a mere statement that it is part of the invention and reference to a potential method of isolation. The compound itself is required. See *Fiers v. Revel*, 25 USPQ2d 1601 at 1606 (CAFC 1993) and *Amgen Inc. v. Chugai Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.*, 18 USPQ2d 1016.

One cannot describe what one has not conceived. See *Fiddes v. Baird*, 30 USPQ2d 1481 at 1483. In *Fiddes*, claims directed to mammalian FGF's were found to be unpatentable due to lack of written description for that broad class. The specification provided only the bovine sequence.

Therefore, only a polypeptide consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, but not the full breadth of the claims, meets the written description provision of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph. Applicant is reminded that *Vas-Cath* makes clear that the written description provision of 35 U.S.C. §112 is severable from its enablement provision (see page 1115).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Edwards et al (US Patent 6,783,961 B1; Filed 2/24/00).

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Claim 1 is drawn to an agent for treating cancer which comprises as an active ingredient a polypeptide encoded by KIAA0172 gene, a partial sequence thereof or a fragment thereof. Claim 5 is drawn to a composition for treating cancer which comprises the agent for treating cancer according to claim 1 or 2 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The specification teaches SEQ ID NO:1 is a polypeptide encoded by a KIAA0172 gene (page 9, in particular).

Edwards et al teaches a polypeptide, SEQ ID NO:5194, which is a 110 amino acid fragment of instant SEQ ID NO:1 (see attached sequence comparison). Edwards et al further teaches the polypeptide set-forth in SEQ ID NO:5194 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier (column 47 lines 27-40, in particular). Although Edwards et al does not specifically teach the polypeptide set-forth in SEQ ID NO:5194 would treat cancer, the claimed product appears to be the same as the prior art, absent a showing of unobvious differences. The office does not have the facilities and resources to provide the factual evidence needed in order to establish that the product of the prior art does not possess the same therapeutic characteristics of the claimed product. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the burden is on Applicant to prove that the claimed product is different from that taught by the prior art and to establish patentable differences. See *In re Best* 562F .2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977) and *Ex parte Gray* 10 USPQ 2nd 1992 (PTO Bd. Pat. App. & Int. 1989).

Summary

No claim is allowed.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sean E. Aeder, Ph.D. whose telephone number is 571-272-8787. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Siew can be reached on 571-272-0787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SEA


JEFFREY SIEW
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER